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Universal periodic review

Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Guinea-Bissau

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

* The present document was not edited before being sent to the United Nations translation services.

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Introduction

1. The unstable political situation arising from the coup d'état in 2012 not only affected the population economically and socially but also affected the implementation of policies and measures designed to improve the human rights situation in the country.

2. Despite these constraints, efforts were made to fulfil the obligations arising from the first universal periodic review. With the return to constitutional normality, following the early presidential and parliamentary elections in 2014, the current Government strengthened its political will and its commitment to continuing its efforts to implement the universal periodic review and to mobilizing resources to promote sustainable development policies aimed at poverty eradication, reform of the justice system, consolidation of the rule of law and the promotion and protection of human rights.

3. Guinea-Bissau attaches great importance to the universal periodic review process and enters its second review with a strong sense of its responsibilities and a desire for transparency. It is also aware of the commitments made during its first review in 2010.

4. At the twenty-first session of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review in January 2015, Guinea-Bissau received 151 recommendations from the delegations present and decided to delay adopting a position on all the recommendations.

5. After conducting a thorough analysis and consulting its key State and non-State partners, Guinea-Bissau adopted its position on the 151 recommendations, 147 of which it accepts and 4 of which it notes, as set out in the table below.

6. Guinea-Bissau stresses that the recommendations accepted are consistent with the objectives set forth by the new Government in its various programmes and plans.

7. The position of Guinea-Bissau on the recommendations is as follows:

Recommendation/Country		*Position*	*Comment*
96.1	Gabon	Accepted	With regard to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, see 96.11 and 96.17.
96.2	Cabo Verde		
96.3	Denmark, Montenegro, Romania	Accepted	
96.4	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Accepted	
96.5	Ghana	Accepted	
96.6	Morocco, Timor-Leste	Accepted	
96.7	Brazil	Accepted	Implemented with regard to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, to which Guinea-Bissau is a party.
96.8	Ghana	Accepted	

96.9	Spain	Accepted	The Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights has been adopted by the National Assembly and the legal procedures for its ratification are under way.
96.10	Uruguay		
96.11	Ghana	Accepted	The ratification of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court and its incorporation into the national legal framework are awaiting the revision of the Constitution.
96.12	Romania, Maldives, Montenegro		
96.13	Spain		
96.14	France, Uruguay		
96.15	Netherlands		
96.16	Estonia		
96.17	Estonia		
96.18	Uruguay	Noted	The ratification of this Convention is not a priority for Guinea-Bissau.
96.19	Gabon	Accepted	
96.20	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Accepted	The process of revising the statutes of the National Human Rights Commission has been completed. Adoption by the Council of Ministers is pending. The schedule for adoption by the National Assembly has not been set.
96.21	France		
96.22	Thailand		
96.23	Indonesia		
96.24	Portugal		
96.25	Libya		
96.26	Botswana	Accepted	
96.27	South Africa	Accepted	
96.28	Sweden	Accepted	
96.29	Cabo Verde	Accepted	
96.30	Turkey	Accepted	
96.31	Turkey	Accepted	
96.32	Sudan	Accepted	
96.33	Romania	Accepted	
96.34	Kuwait	Accepted	With regard to the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court, see 96.11 and 96.17.
96.35	Mozambique		
96.36	Portugal	Accepted	
96.37	Sierra Leone	Accepted	
96.38	Niger	Accepted	

96.39	Singapore	Accepted	
96.40	Canada	Accepted	Implemented. The Constitution establishes equality between men and women in all spheres of political, economic, social and cultural life.
96.41	Slovenia	Accepted	Guinea-Bissau already has a national strategy that is being implemented (National Policy on Gender Equality and Equity).
96.42	Netherlands		
96.43	Rwanda	Accepted	
96.44	Trinidad and Tobago	Accepted	
96.45	Niger	Accepted	
96.46	Senegal	Accepted	
96.47	Chile	Accepted	
96.48	Namibia	Accepted	
96.49	Estonia	Accepted	
96.50	Djibouti	Accepted	
96.51	Rwanda	Accepted	
96.52	Italy	Accepted	
96.53	Germany	Accepted	
96.54	United States of America	Accepted	
96.55	Australia	Accepted	
96.56	Chile	Accepted	Implemented with regard to the criminalization of female genital mutilation. See Act No. 14/2011.
96.57	Ireland	Accepted	
96.58	Italy	Accepted	
96.59	Italy	Accepted	
96.60	Mexico	Accepted	
96.61	Spain	Accepted	
96.62	Djibouti	Accepted	
96.63	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Accepted	
96.64	Portugal	Accepted	
96.65	Argentina	Accepted	

96.66	France	Accepted
96.67	Sierra Leone	Accepted
96.68	Maldives	Accepted
96.69	Canada	Accepted
96.70	Spain	Accepted
96.71	Sierra Leone	Noted
96.72	Ireland	
96.73	Mexico	
96.74	Slovenia	Accepted
96.75	Canada	Accepted
96.76	Thailand	Accepted
96.77	United States of America	Accepted
96.78	United States of America	Accepted
96.79	France	Accepted
96.80	Egypt	Accepted
96.81	Ethiopia	Accepted
96.82	Italy	Accepted
96.83	Algeria	Accepted
96.84	Angola	Accepted
96.85	Singapore	Accepted
96.86	Botswana	Accepted
96.87	Spain	Accepted
96.88	Costa Rica	Accepted
96.89	Sweden	Accepted
96.90	Chile	Accepted
96.91	New Zealand	Accepted
96.92	Mexico	Accepted
96.93	Sweden	Accepted
96.94	Germany	Accepted
96.95	Brazil	Accepted
96.96	Philippines	Accepted
96.97	Costa Rica	Accepted
96.98	Ghana	Accepted

96.99	Germany	Accepted	
96.100	France	Accepted	
96.101	Democratic Republic of the Congo	Accepted	
96.102	Portugal	Accepted	
96.103	France	Accepted	
96.104	United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	Accepted	
96.105	Australia	Accepted	
96.106	Argentina	Accepted	
96.107	Mali	Accepted	
96.108	Sweden	Accepted	
96.109	Sweden	Accepted	
96.110	Egypt	Accepted	
96.111	Ghana	Accepted	
96.112	Australia	Accepted	
96.113	Philippines	Accepted	
96.114	Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela	Accepted	
96.115	Cuba	Accepted	
96.116	Angola	Accepted	
96.117	Togo	Accepted	
96.118	China	Accepted	
96.119	Algeria	Accepted	Guinea-Bissau has adopted a new national strategy for development and poverty reduction for the period 2015–2025, which was supported by its development partners at a round table held in March 2015.
96.120	Maldives	Accepted	
96.121	Philippines	Accepted	
96.122	Turkey	Accepted	
96.123	Egypt	Accepted	
96.124	Ethiopia	Accepted	
96.125	South Africa	Accepted	
96.126	Portugal	Accepted	

96.127	Togo	Accepted
96.128	Indonesia	Accepted
96.129	Slovenia	Accepted
96.130	Namibia	Accepted
96.131	Angola	Accepted
96.132	Kuwait	Accepted
96.133	Rwanda	Accepted
96.134	Cuba	Accepted
96.135	China	Accepted
96.136	Singapore	Accepted
96.137	Sudan	Accepted
96.138	Slovenia	Accepted
96.139	Turkey	Accepted
96.140	Togo	Accepted
96.141	Trinidad and Tobago	Accepted
96.142	Egypt	Accepted
96.143	Morocco	Accepted
96.144	Mauritania	Accepted
96.145	Portugal	Accepted
96.146	Estonia	Accepted
96.147	Libya	Accepted
96.148	Gabon	Accepted
96.149	Germany	Accepted
96.150	Namibia	Accepted
96.151	Senegal	Accepted

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Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review*

Sweden

Addendum

Views on conclusions and/or recommendations, voluntary commitments and replies presented by the State under review

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GE.15-10047 (E)

1510047

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Sweden welcomes the recommendations made in the course of its Universal Periodic Review on 26 January 2015. After careful consideration, Sweden is pleased to provide the following responses, to be included in the outcome report:

146.1.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

Sweden signed the Convention for the Protection of all Persons against Enforced Disappearance (CED) in 2007. Prior to the ratification of the Convention, an analysis of possible legislative amendments is required. It is, however, Sweden's view that, in all essentials, Swedish legislation meets the requirements of the convention.

146.2.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

Sweden takes its obligations in the area of human rights most seriously. However, the issue of ratification of the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights raises several questions which needs to be further analysed before taking a final position. Sweden intends to carry out such an analysis prior to the next dialogue with the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights due to take place in 2016.

146.3.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

The Swedish Government has ratified the CRC and the first and second Optional Protocols to the CRC. Sweden takes its obligations in the area of human rights most seriously. However, the issue of ratification of the Third Optional Protocol to the CRC on a communications procedure raise several questions which need to be further analysed before it is possible to take a final position.

146.4.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation. (see 146.3).

146.5.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation. (see 146.3).

146.6.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

The Government is working towards a ratification of the Convention in order to strengthen the rights of the Sami people, but a decision to accede to a convention is ultimately a matter for the Riksdag (the Swedish Parliament).

146.7.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation.

146.8.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

Sweden has ratified the CRC and its two first optional protocols. The CRC and the protocols have been implemented in Swedish legislation through various provisions e.g. the Penal Code, the Social Services Act, the Education Act and the Aliens Act. To further strengthen the rights of the Child the Government in February 2015 decided on additional directives to an investigation to submit proposals on how the CRC can be formally

recognised as Swedish law. The investigation shall submit their proposals no later than February 28, 2016.

146.9.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

In June 2014, the Government commissioned an independent inquiry to consider whether a specific provision on torture should be introduced in Swedish penal law. The report is due on 1 September 2015 and the Government does not want to anticipate the outcome of the inquiry.

146.10.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation. (see 146.9).

146.11.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation. (see 146.9).

146.12.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation. (see 146.9).

146.13.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation. (see 146.9).

146.14.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation.

The government announced in its budget bill for 2015 that it will deliver to the parliament a strategy for the systematic work for human rights in Sweden. One important aspect of this coming strategy is to set out how an independent monitoring of the implementation of human rights in Sweden could be organised. The strategy will therefore include vesting a national institution with the competence to promote and protect human rights in accordance with the Paris Principles.

146.15.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.16.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.17.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.18.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.19.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.20.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.21.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.22.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.23.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.24.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.25.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation. (see 146.14).

146.26.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

Sweden assesses that the key recommendations made by the Sub-Committee on the Prevention of Torture to Sweden, in conjunction with its visit March 2008, have been fulfilled and that the criteria of an NPM as set out in OPCAT is fulfilled. The Parliamentary Ombudsman has the mandate and powers to carry out effective monitoring of such of all institutions and facilities of detainees. The staff has the necessary experience, background and expertise required to carry out NPM work effectively and impartially. A report summarizing the work during 2011-2014 of the NPM is being carried out. This report will provide further information about the fulfilment of Swedish obligations under OPCAT and the functioning of the NPM. A report will thereafter be produced annually.

146.27.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

As mentioned in the report of Sweden, wages in Sweden are primarily determined in negotiations between the social partners. Under the rules of the Discrimination Act on active measures employers shall in particular endeavour to equalise and prevent differences in pay and other conditions of employment between women and men. All employers are required to carry out a pay survey every third year. In addition all employers with at least 25 employees are obliged to draw up an action plan for equal pay every 3 years. These rules in the Discrimination Act on active measures have been reviewed by an inquiry which proposed that pay surveys should be carried out each year. The inquiry's proposals are being processed by the Government Offices. In addition, the Government has given relevant central government agencies such as the Swedish Public Employment Service a stronger mandate to promote gender equality. Furthermore, the Government is introducing new regulations on parental leave that are likely to improve the conditions for equal wages.

146.28.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation.

An investigation regarding the mandate of the Equality Ombudsman in order to ensure victims of discrimination to exercise their rights and the question of the need for clarification of the mandate is ongoing. The investigation shall be completed on the 18th of December 2015.

146.29.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation.

146.30.

Sweden **accepts** the recommendation.

These CERD recommendations on special measures includes different measures such as adoption of legislation, plans and policies in different areas to secure to disadvantaged groups the full and equal enjoyment of human rights. Sweden has taken different initiatives in order to secure equal rights for national minorities, for instance the Roma Strategy. Also the government intends to strengthen the Discrimination Act regarding active measures.

146.31.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

Sweden has comprehensive legislation in place that prevent religious and racial profiling inter alia in the Discrimination Act (2008:567) and the Penal Code. Perpetrators of xenophobic crimes are prosecuted according to the regulations in the Swedish Code of Judicial Procedure. The Penal Code also provides for aggravated sentencing when the motive for an offence is xenophobic or otherwise motivated by hatred.

146.32.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

Sweden has adopted measures against ethnic profiling (see 146.31). Sweden also has laws and regulations governing the use of personal data that applies in both the public and the private sector. There is for example a special Police Data Act that governs the use of personal data within the police. According to that act it is not allowed to register data solely on grounds that concerns for example race, ethnic origin, political view or religion. There are supervisory authorities, for example The Swedish Commission on Security and Integrity Protection who exercise supervision over the processing of personal data by the law enforcement agencies. The supervisory authorities frequently inspect the use of personal data within the police and other government agencies.

146.33.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

As presented above (see 146.31. and 146.32.) Sweden has a legal system that prevents ethnic profiling as a working method of the police and other officials. In addition to that Sweden has a number of authorities with the task of monitoring that government agencies follow the applicable laws and do not for example use ethnic profiling.

146.34.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

Unlawful use of force by the Police runs contrary to the core purpose of police work to serve and protect, and any harm as a consequence of force, lawful or not, from the Police is regrettable. Successful police work builds on trust from the general public and it is therefore crucial that sustained efforts are taken to prevent and counteract unlawful use of force by the Police. Sweden agrees with Russia that unlawful force by the Police is unacceptable, but is of the view that appropriate measures are taken and that a credible system is in place to deal with these cases.

In addition to the regular criminal proceedings when a police officer is suspected of an offence, a specific procedure is applied for possible disciplinary measures, including discharge and suspension.

Furthermore, there are a number of authorities that supervise the Police, including the Parliamentary Ombudsmen, the Chancellor of Justice and the Commission on Security and Integrity Protection. At present, a Public Inquiry is also considering the establishment of a special authority to supervise the Police.

146.35.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

The Swedish Government believes that efforts to combat men's violence against women must have a holistic, multi-sectorial approach to be successful. This approach involves a legal, social, economic and health-related perspective, and not least from a gender perspective. Solely focusing on harmful use of alcohol does not solve the root causes of men's violence against women. Furthermore the Government is supporting the involvement of men's organisations in violence prevention interventions targeting men and boys.

146.36.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

When it comes to purchase of a sexual act from a child, there is no requirement of dual criminality for Swedish courts to have jurisdiction. Consequently a Swedish national that has purchased sex from a child abroad can be prosecuted in Sweden. An inquiry has been given an assignment to analyse if the requirement for dual criminality shall be removed also for purchase of a sexual service from an adult. The report is due on 9 March 2016 and the Government does not want to anticipate the outcome of the inquiry. The Swedish Police and the Prosecution Service address child sex tourism as a matter of priority. A dedicated, specialised group of investigators has been established within the Police and the Prosecution Service has developed a manual for these investigations. Sweden strongly supports enhanced action by the international community against child sex tourism.

146.37.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

The Government is currently considering appointing an Inquiry to examine some aspects of the legal framework on pre-trial detention, such as alternative measures to pre-trial detention, measures to counteract the isolation of detainees [and pre-trial detention time limits]. Special attention should be given to the treatment of minors in pre-trial detention. In addition, an inquiry involving a revision of the special powers, i.e. seclusion, in the special homes for young people (run by the National Board of Institutional Care), will present the results of its revision to the government in June 2015.

146.38.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation. (see 146.37).

146.39.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation. (see 146.37).

146.40.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

When a person is detained as a suspect of crime he or she has the right to be informed of the reasons for the detention.

146.41.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation. (see 146.37).

146.42.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation. (see 146.37).

146.43.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

All persons, including unaccompanied minors have a right to seek asylum. However, unaccompanied asylum-seeking minors in Sweden are entitled to support and care in accordance with the best interest of the child.

146.44.

Sweden **does not accept** the recommendation.

However, Sweden emphasizes its commitment to uphold and respect the principle of non-refoulement, in accordance with international conventions and agreements, for persons under Swedish jurisdiction.

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Grenada

Addendum

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1509038

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Grenada's Government's response to the 104 recommendations

1. Grenada welcomes the recommendations made at the occasion of its second cycle of the Universal Periodic Review (2nd UPR) in Geneva on January 27, 2015. Subsequent to the review, Grenada engaged in consultations with the relevant stakeholders with a view to conducting an evaluation of the 104 recommendations that were received including a four year implementation plan to address the accepted recommendations.

2. Grenada is also pleased to advise that out of the 104 recommendations, it has accepted 62 recommendations and noted 42. Grenada' responses to the recommendations are presented according to thematic sectors.

Recommendation	*State position*	*Comments*
Thematic area 1: Scope of international obligations		
72.1;72.2	Accepted	Grenada will continue to review and consider the ratification of human right treaties within the context of its resources and priorities. It should be noted that Grenada has already ratified the core International Human Rights Treaties.
72.3;72.4;72.5;72.6;72.7;72.8; 72.9;72.10	Noted	Grenada cannot accept these recommendations because death penalty is still part of the laws of Grenada. A de facto moratorium has been in place since 1978 and death penalty is no longer mandatory as enunciated in the Privy Council's decision in 2006.
72.11;72.12	Accepted	Grenada supports these recommendations having ratified the Convention of the Rights of the Child in 1990.
72.13	Accepted	Grenada accepts this recommendation and draws attention to recently concluded and updated Education, Child Protection and Domestic Violence Acts respectively.
72.14;72.15;72.16;72.17;72.18; 72.19;72.20; 72.21;72.22	Accepted	Grenada supports these recommendations but is concerned about the burden that is associated with the reporting process and therefore solicits the assistance of the international community in the ratification of treaties and in the reporting process. Additionally, Grenada ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2014.

72.23;72.24	Noted	Grenada will continue to review all of the treaties and human rights instruments with a view to taking a position on them within the context of their relevance to Grenada and in keeping with our resource capacity.
72.25	Accepted	Grenada supports this recommendation.
Thematic area 2: Institutional and human rights infrastructure and policy measures		
72.26;72.27	Accepted	Grenada supports these recommendations
National Human Rights Institution		
72.28;72.29;72.30;72.31;72.32; 72.33	Accepted	The Government of Grenada accepts these recommendations and has already began consultations on whether it should set up a National Human Rights Institution or strengthen and expand the Office of the Ombudsman to function in accordance with the Paris Principles.
Thematic area 3: Cooperation with treaty bodies		
72.34;72.35	Accepted	Grenada accepts these recommendations and will seek technical assistance, as requested, to ensure overdue reports are submitted.
Thematic area 4: Cooperation with special procedures		
72.36;72.37;72.38	Noted	Grenada is willing to cooperate with all human rights mechanism as it relates to extending open invitation. However in view of the burden associated with open invitation, bearing in mind the limited resources of Grenada, Government at this time cannot extend an open invitation to special procedure.
Thematic area 5: Cooperation with the OHCHR		
72.39	Accepted	Grenada accepts this recommendation and has at the genesis of the second review begun engaging the OHCHR in this regard.
Thematic area 6: Equality and non-discrimination		

72.40;72.41	Accepted	Since Grenada's first review, it has established a National Coordinating Committee for Human Rights and has in partnership with civil society begun the process of public awareness on human Rights issues. Additionally, as highlighted in Grenada's national report on January 27, 2015, Grenada continues to make strides in the elimination of discrimination particularly against women, children and persons with disabilities especially in the areas of education and in the work place and continues to embark on policies and initiatives aimed at eradicating discrimination in all its forms.
Thematic area 7: Right to life, liberty and security of the person		
Right to life/death penalty		
72.42;72.43;72.44	Noted	The Government of Grenada cannot accept these recommendations because the Death Penalty is still part of the laws of Grenada. However Grenada has in place a de facto moratorium on the death penalty which has been in place since 1978.
72.45;72.46	Accepted	Grenada is undergoing a constitutional reform process and discussions regarding the death penalty are anticipated and will be facilitated within the review process.
72.47;72.48	Noted	Grenada notes these recommendations.
Right to life/abortion		
72.49	Noted	Grenada notes this recommendation.
Violence and trafficking		
72.50;72.51,72.52;72.53;72.54	Accepted	Government of Grenada accepts these recommendations. It is important to note that since Grenada's first review, the Government has made significant advances made in Policies, Protocols and Standard Operating Procedures regarding Domestic Violence and Human Trafficking.
Thematic area 8: Administration of justice, including impunity, and the rule of law		
Juvenile Justice		
72.55	Accepted	Grenada accepts this recommendation noting that government has passed a new Child Protection Act and a Juvenile Justice Act since Grenada's first review.

72.56;72.57;72.58	Noted	Grenada notes these recommendations. The Age of criminal responsibility was recently upon the recommendation received during the first review increased from 7 to 12 years.
72.59;72.60	Accepted	Grenada supports these recommendations.
Thematic area 9: Right to privacy, marriage and family life		
72.61;72.62;72.63;72.64;72.65; 72.66;72.67;72.68;72.69;72.70; 72.71;72.72;72.73;72.74;72.75; 72.76	Noted	Grenada cannot accept these recommendations as this is an offence under domestic legislation. Government would however continue to raise awareness on the issue and encourage tolerance.
Thematic area 10: Right to social security and to an adequate standard of living		
72.77	Accepted	Grenada supports this recommendation.
Thematic area 11: Right to health		
72.78;72.79;72.80	Accepted	Grenada accepts these recommendations and will continue to implement programmes that will provide efficient and holistic health care services with a view to achieving a national health-care system that serves the need of the populace.
Thematic area 12: Right to education		
72.81;72.82;72.83;72.84	Accepted	Government accepts these recommendations and will continue to strive to strengthen ongoing initiatives within the education sector.
Thematic area 13: Persons with disabilities		
72.85;72.86	Accepted	Grenada ratified the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities in 2014 and will continue to address the concerns of the persons with disabilities in its jurisdiction.
Thematic area 14: Women's rights		
72.87;72.88;72.89;72.90;72.91; 72.92	Accepted	Grenada accepts these recommendations to continue promoting the rights of women.

72.93	Noted	Grenada notes this recommendation but draws the Working Group's attention to the fact that Grenada is currently ranked 23 out of 142 democracies in the Inter-parliamentary Union world classification of "Women in National Parliaments having 33.3 % of women participation in parliament." On average, women in Grenada make up 28.6% representation on public sector Boards, 25.8% on private sector Boards, 29.1% on trade union Boards and 54% on NGO Boards.
Thematic area 15: Children's rights		
72.94,72.95,72.96;72.97	Accepted	Government accepts this recommendation to further take appropriate measures to protect children under its laws.
Thematic area 16: Children – corporal punishment		
72.98;72.99;72.100	Noted	Grenada cannot yet accept this recommendation because the local laws in some instances permit corporal punishment. However government continues to raise awareness of the issue and to encourage its non-application.
Thematic area 17: Child labour and human trafficking		
72.101;72.102;72.103,72.104	Accepted	Grenada accepts this recommendation and Grenada has since passed in Parliament, The Prevention of Trafficking in Person Act 34 of 2014.